



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

neys to Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, Belgium, Holland, England, and the United States.

He was one of the first Swedish naturalists to accept the glacial theory in place of the theory (by Sefstrom) of the "rullstensflod." Of his works, those which treat of the ice period are the most important. To these, belong "Contribution to the molluscan fauna, with a general view of the natural state of the Arctic Regions," (1859); "Investigations of the Ice Period," 1, (1873), 2, (1873), and 3, (1887); and "On the causes of glacial phenomena in the northeastern portion of North America."

Partly by these works and partly by lectures Torell has, in Sweden as abroad, powerfully contributed to the dissemination of the theory that the territory of northern Europe, where great blocks of Scandinavian rocks have been found, was formerly covered by land ice, extending from Scandinavia, like the ice in Greenland at the present time, and not, as had been formerly supposed, by a frozen sea (Eismeer).

Among other works of Torell may be mentioned: "On geological researches in Norway," (1865); "Contribution to the geognosy and paleontology of the Spargurite Stages," (1867); "Petrificata Suecana formationis Cambricæ," (1870); "Sur les traces les plus anciennes de l'existence de l'homme en Suède," (1876); "On the most important crystalline minerals," (1882); "The deposits on both sides of the boundary between Sweden and Norway," (1888). In 1868 the Scientific Society in Haarlem awarded to him its first prize for his work on the origin of the diluvial deposits at Gröningen in Holland.

Dr. Torell is a member of the Royal Society of Sciences of Sweden (1870), of the Agricultural Academy (1872), and of many other scientific societies in Sweden and abroad.

He is Commander of the Swedish "North Star;" Grand Officer of the Italian Order of the Crown; Knight of the second class of the Russian Order of St. Anna; Commander of the Danish Dannébrog; Officer of Public Instruction and Officier de la Legion d'honneur.

AUGUST 16.

MR. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN in the Chair.

Ten persons present.

Papers under the following titles were presented for publication:—

“Description of a new genus and species of Microtine Rodent from Siberia.” By Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

“Notes on the Arctic Red-backed Mice.” By Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.

AUGUST 23.

MR. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN in the Chair.

Six persons present.

The death of James Hall, a Correspondent, the 7th inst., was announced.

AUGUST 30.

MR. BENJAMIN SMITH LYMAN in the Chair.

Nine persons present.

The following were ordered to be printed :—